

Article

Parametric Optimization for Cutting Forces and Material Removal Rate in the Turning of AISI 5140

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Abstract: The present paper deals with the optimization of the three components of cutting forces and the Material Removal Rate (MRR) in the turning of AISI 5140 steel. The Harmonic Artificial Bee Colony Algorithm (*H-ABC*), which is an improved nature-inspired method, was compared with the Harmonic Bee Algorithm (*HBA*) and popular methods such as Taguchi's *S/N* ratio and the Response Surface Methodology (*RSM*) in order to achieve the optimum parameters in machining applications. The experiments were performed under dry cutting conditions using three cutting speeds, three feed rates, and two depths of cuts. Quadratic regression equations were identified as the objective function for *HBA* to represent the relationship between the cutting parameters and responses, i.e., the cutting forces and *MRR*. According to the results, the *RSM* (72.1%) and *H-ABC* (64%) algorithms provide better composite desirability compared to the other techniques, namely Taguchi (43.4%) and *HBA* (47.2%). While the optimum parameters found by the *H-ABC* algorithm are better when considering cutting forces, *RSM* has a higher success rate for *MRR*. It is worth remarking that *H-ABC* provides an effective solution in comparison with the frequently used methods, which is promising for the optimization of the parameters in the turning of new-generation materials in the industry. There is a contradictory situation in maximizing the *MRR* and minimizing the cutting power simultaneously, because the affecting parameters have a reverse effect on these two response parameters. Comparing different types of methods provides a perspective in the selection of the optimum parameter design for industrial applications of the turning processes. This study stands as the first paper representing the comparative optimization approach for cutting forces and *MRR*.

Keywords: harmonic artificial bee colony algorithm; optimization; turning; *S/N* ratio; response surface methodology

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1. Introduction

One of the greatest challenges for machining industries is to overcome excessive energy consumption [1]. The fundamental necessity for reducing outgoings is to shorten the machining time [2]. The power employed for chip removing needs to be considered for this reason as well. Machining time is directly affected by the material removal rate assigned with basic machining parameters, i.e., cutting speed, feed rate, and the depth of the cut [3]. Cutting powers, as well as cutting force, are also affected mostly by these three parameters. Theoretically, the cutting force is obtained by multiplying the specific

cutting force by the chip area, which is a function of feed rate and depth of cut [4]. Because increasing the cutting parameters increases *MRR* and cutting power at the same time, there are uncertainties in the selection process of suitable parameter combinations [5]. Therefore, there is always a need for an effective optimization method to determine the optimum combination of parameters [6–8]. This is important in terms of the sustainability assessment, which covers the consumed energy, machining costs, and eco-friendly manufacturing [9–11].

The resultant cutting force is divided into three components of cutting force in a simple turning operation: tangential (F_c), axial (F_f) and radial (F_r). The motive for measuring the cutting forces in machining operations comes from their major effect on cutting tool wear, cutting temperatures, the vibration mechanism and consequently the surface texture of the workpiece [12,13]. As such, cutting forces are one of the significant characteristics in machining operations [14,15]. Although cutting forces are calculated theoretically, complex turning processes can reveal unexpected developments. Therefore, actual measurements become important, especially for industrial applications, as they provide cleaner results.

In general, based on operation types such as rough, semi-rough and finishing, the depth of cut is accommodated first. Then, the feed rate and cutting speed are adjusted by taking into consideration of used materials and required cutting power, respectively [16]. At this point, in order to maximize *MRR*, a high level of cutting parameters is needed, but this leads to excessive growth of cutting forces, short tool life and poor surface integrity. Numerous papers have been published on the optimization of the cutting parameters for cutting forces in the turning of widespread types of materials. Laghari et al. [17] performed the parametric optimization of the turning parameters for composite materials using *RSM*. According to results, the first level of cutting speed, feed rate and depth of cut are proposed among the four levels as the optimal values presenting the highest desirability value. The paper showed the success of *RSM* in the optimization of three components of cutting forces. Zerti et al. [18] minimized the cutting force and cutting power to maximize productivity for an AISI 420 turning operation via *RSM*. The main outcome was that the maximum cutting speed along with a minimum depth of cut and feed rate should be selected for optimum responses. Toulfatzis et al. [19] studied the machinability of brass alloy for an optimal solution during a turning operation. Similarly, the maximum cutting speed, minimum feed rate and minimum depth of cut values were suggested for reduced cutting force using Taguchi's *S/N* ratio. Selvaraj et al. [20] used the Taguchi method to optimize the cutting speed and feed rate for a variety of responses for nitrogen-alloyed duplex stainless steel in the turning process. The authors emphasized that the highest value of cutting speed and lowest value of feed rate produce the minimum cutting force. Kuntoglu and Saglam [16] determined the optimal cutting speed and feed rate values in turning of AISI 1050 steel with *S/N* ratios. The minimum tangential cutting force was obtained with a high cutting speed and low feed rate according to the authors' findings. Aouici et al. [21] obtained optimum cutting forces in three components during the turning of AISI H11 steel. An interesting result was found with *RSM* based on ranges for the best cutting conditions. The findings provide an important source as being a meaningful solution in turning a specified material in the industry. Aslan [22] found optimum conditions in turning operations for all of the components of cutting force using *RSM*. According to the author's deductions, two components of cutting force can be minimized with high desirability, except for radial one. The outlined papers have common outcomes for the success of Taguchi and *RSM* in the optimization of cutting forces while turning several materials.

Some of the papers—without applying an optimization approach—investigated the effect of parameters and noted or figured the optimal solutions. For example, Leksycki et al. [23] presented stainless steel turning for the three components of cutting forces. Both feed rate and depth of cut have an influence, and their increase directly increases the responses. The importance of the study is that, regardless of the cooling conditions, an

enhanced feed rate and depth of cut increase each cutting force component. Lalwani et al. [24] carried out an experimental study in the finish hard turning of MDN250 steel. The prominent result is that the cutting speed has no importance on cutting forces, the depth of cut has an impact on axial cutting force, and both the feed rate and depth of cut influence the tangential cutting force. Korkmaz et al. [25] investigated a Nimonic 80A superalloy material during turning. The most important result noted by the authors was that the depth of cut influences the tangential and axial force, while the feed rate is dominant over the radial cutting force. Cutting force optimization brings multiple advantages not only in terms of productivity but also for understanding cutting mechanisms during the turning process.

MRR represents productivity containing the removed material in unit time. As such, it is one of the most desired optimization parameters and directly considers the amount of material removed from the surface. The definition can be extended as the volume of the removed material in a given moment. Thus, the optimization issues of *MRR* have been an attractive subject for the producers and researchers from the past to the present. Bouzid et al. [26] carried out a Taguchi S/N-based optimization work in the turning of stainless steel. The paper exhibited the importance of *MRR* using both mono- and multi-objective optimizations via Taguchi and grey relational analysis. Mia et al. [27] also presented a Taguchi-based S/N optimization in hard turning. The study purposed optimization for economical consumption of resources considering a lot of parameters along with *MRR*. Kaladhar [28] integrated cutting speed, feed rate, depth of cut, nose radius and coating types into the turning of AISI 304 steel. According to the author's result, a lower nose radius and the third level of cutting speed along with a maximum depth of cut and feed rate should be selected for maximum *MRR*. Kini and Chincholkar [29] studied the effect of turning parameters and their optimization during the machining of reinforced polymer pipes. As an important outcome of the study, it was noted that the depth of cut was found to be an effective parameter on *MRR*, followed by the nose radius. Kumar [30] used C360 copper alloy during a micro-turning operation considering *MRR*. Taguchi optimization showed its effectiveness for optimization processes in the micro-turning operation. The common part of the mentioned papers is the usage of the maximum value of depth of cut to optimize *MRR* without looking at the method. In addition, a consensus was observed about the utility of *MRR* optimization and its contribution to the machining economy.

The Artificial Bee Colony (*ABC*) algorithm is one of the nature-inspired algorithms frequently used in the literature. The *ABC* algorithm was inspired by the method of bees searching for fruitful flowers. Similarly, the *ABC* algorithm searches the best parameters for a maximum value of an objective function. In studies investigating cutting parameter optimization using the *ABC* algorithm, the researchers made inferences on the effectiveness and lack of this method. Yildiz et al. [31] contributed an improved hybrid *ABC* algorithm by comparing it with nine nature-inspired algorithms from the literature. They focused on finding better optimal solutions in a shorter time. Therefore, they integrated Taguchi's robust parameter design into the initial swarm generation stage of *ABC*. Thus, they improved the performance of the *ABC* algorithm. However, their method was exhaustive due to the determination of several constraints. Prasanth et al. [32] searched the optimum parameter design of the cutting speed, feed rate, depth of cut and tool nose radius by using the *ABC* algorithm for the best results. They presented a comparative study between the *ABC* algorithm, genetic algorithm, and ant colony algorithm. They concluded that the *ABC* algorithm is the best among the three algorithms. These two results above also inspired us to focus on the *ABC* algorithm in order to improve its searching strategy. Öztürk et al. [33] used a bee algorithm to optimize a contradictory multi-objective function for the determination of cutting speed, feed rate, and cutting depth. Their way of integrating two objectives into one fitness function can be replaced by using quadratic regression models of the cutting forces. This study differs from the literature in terms of an algorithm developed to optimize conflicting objectives, i.e., cutting forces and

MRR. A harmony memory was simply integrated into the searching steps of the *ABC* algorithm, and the constraints were determined according to the experimental input range of the cutting speed, feed rate, and cutting depth.

Despite several initiatives about cutting forces and *MRR* in the open literature, no study was found about a comparative optimization approach for these response parameters. In a nutshell, Taguchi-based optimization and *RSM* were referred to many times as optimization approaches in the open literature. Some studies included nature-inspired algorithms in turning for the application of important response parameters in the past [31–35], but none of them considered the three components of cutting forces and *MRR* simultaneously. In this study, in order to find the optimum solutions, the popular optimization methods, namely Taguchi *S/N* ratio, *RSM* and nature-inspired algorithms, *HBA* and *H-ABC* were proposed to obtain the optimum levels of the cutting speed, feed rate and depth of cut values. The methods presented in this study are expected to make significant contributions to the practical applications of multiple optimizations incorporating the time and cost minimization approach.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Cutting Tool and Workpiece Specifications

The workpiece material AISI 5140 was prepared as cylindrical shapes ($\varnothing 75 \times 500$ mm) for the physical tests. Before beginning the tests, 1 mm of the oxide layer was removed from the surface to preserve the cutting tool from unstable machining. In order to perform the tests, a centre hole was composed to provide stability for the fastening between the chuck and tailstock during turning due to the length of the workpiece bars. As AISI 5140 steel is a common material used in the automotive and manufacturing industries, the machinability of AISI 5140 is an important issue. The chemical composition of the material is given in Table 1. The content of chrome (0.85%) presents a challenging environment which enables tool vibrations, high cutting forces and, as a result, poor surface texture because this element allows us to create hard carbides. A new bar was prepared for each test to complete the experimental design. In every test chip removal was performed as six times, using a new cutting insert code of WCMT 06 T308-AP301U (Achteck-China) which is PVD-coated P25 grade carbides. It is noteworthy to state that the special design dynamometer used in this study was also utilized as a cutting tool holder. In this way, specific cartridges with a 75° approaching angle designed for carrying the inserts were used in the tests.

Table 1. Chemical composition of the material [4,36–39].

Element	C	Mn	Cr	Ni	Si	Cu	S	Mo	P
Composition	0.45	0.7	0.85	0.14	0.28	0.01	0.065	0.05	0.02

2.2. Experimental Design and Physical Tests

Based on the literature knowledge [4,36–39] and the cutting tool manufacturer's catalog, three different cutting speeds (150, 200 and 300 m/min), three feed rates (0.06, 0.12 and 0.24 mm/rev) and two depths of cut (1 and 1.5 mm) were integrated into the experimental design. For the experimental design, Taguchi *L₁₈* was preferred, as is shown in Table 2. Based on the preliminary tests and collected data, such as chip formation and chatter vibrations, the proper data group was composed. It was desired to produce controllable chips without tangling and high vibrations which may cause excessive cutting forces.

Table 2. Taguchi L₁₈ factorial plan.

Experiment Number	Factors and Levels		
	Factor 1 (Depth of Cut)	Factor 2 (Cutting Speed)	Factor 3 (Feed Rate)
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	2
3	1	1	3
4	1	2	1
5	1	2	2
6	1	2	3
7	1	3	1
8	1	3	2
9	1	3	3
10	2	1	1
11	2	1	2
12	2	1	3
13	2	2	1
14	2	2	2
15	2	2	3
16	2	3	1
17	2	3	2
18	2	3	3

In the tests, a conventional lathe (De Lorenzo S547-8899-Italy) was used and 18 cutting experiments were carried out according to the full factorial design principle under dry cutting conditions during the process. Before the tests, an extensive preliminary test study was implemented to check the validity of the values suggested by the manufacturer. A dynamometer (TelC-Germany) was used for the measurement of the cutting forces in three axes as tangential, axial and radial components. As mentioned, the dynamometer can be mounted on the carriage of the machine tool in order to use it as a tool holder. The main advantage of the dynamometer is that it can directly transfer data with its software (Telc XKM 2000-Germany) without the need for any additional equipment. Figure 1 represents the value of three cutting force components at a moment of the experiments, and the amount of data captured from the computer screen. As can be seen in the horizontal axes in Figure 1, the dynamometer and its software are capable of measuring ten data points in a second. Figure 1 represents the value of the three cutting forces for twenty seconds in the first experiment. Each number on the axes indicates the actual second count. After collecting data during the tests, data visualization and processing can be performed using the same interface. In the evaluation phase, the average cutting force data was calculated and considered. In Figure 2, the experimental details for machine tool, cutting insert, data measurement and collection are represented.

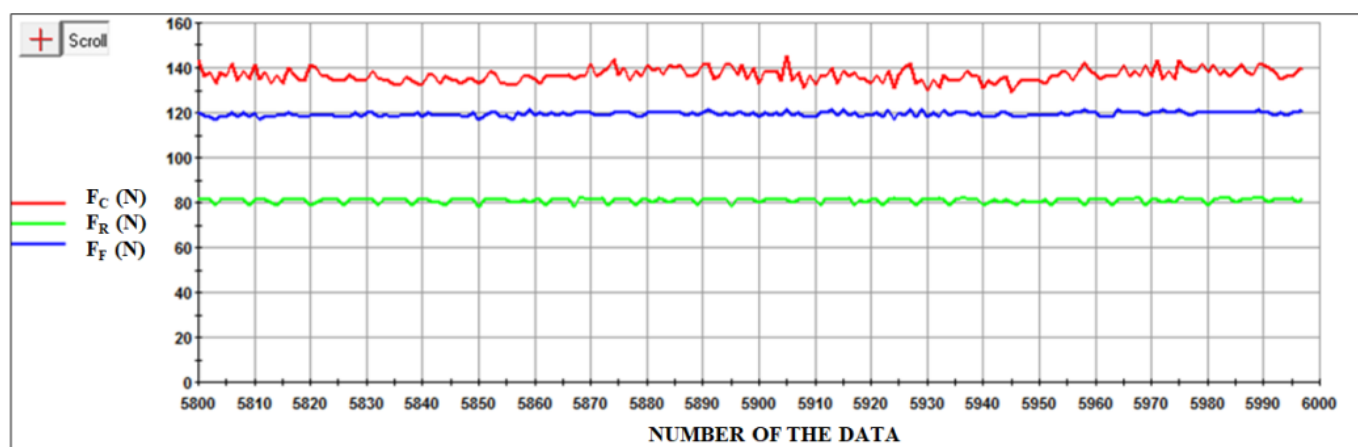


Figure 1. Measured and recorded cutting force data via XKM software.

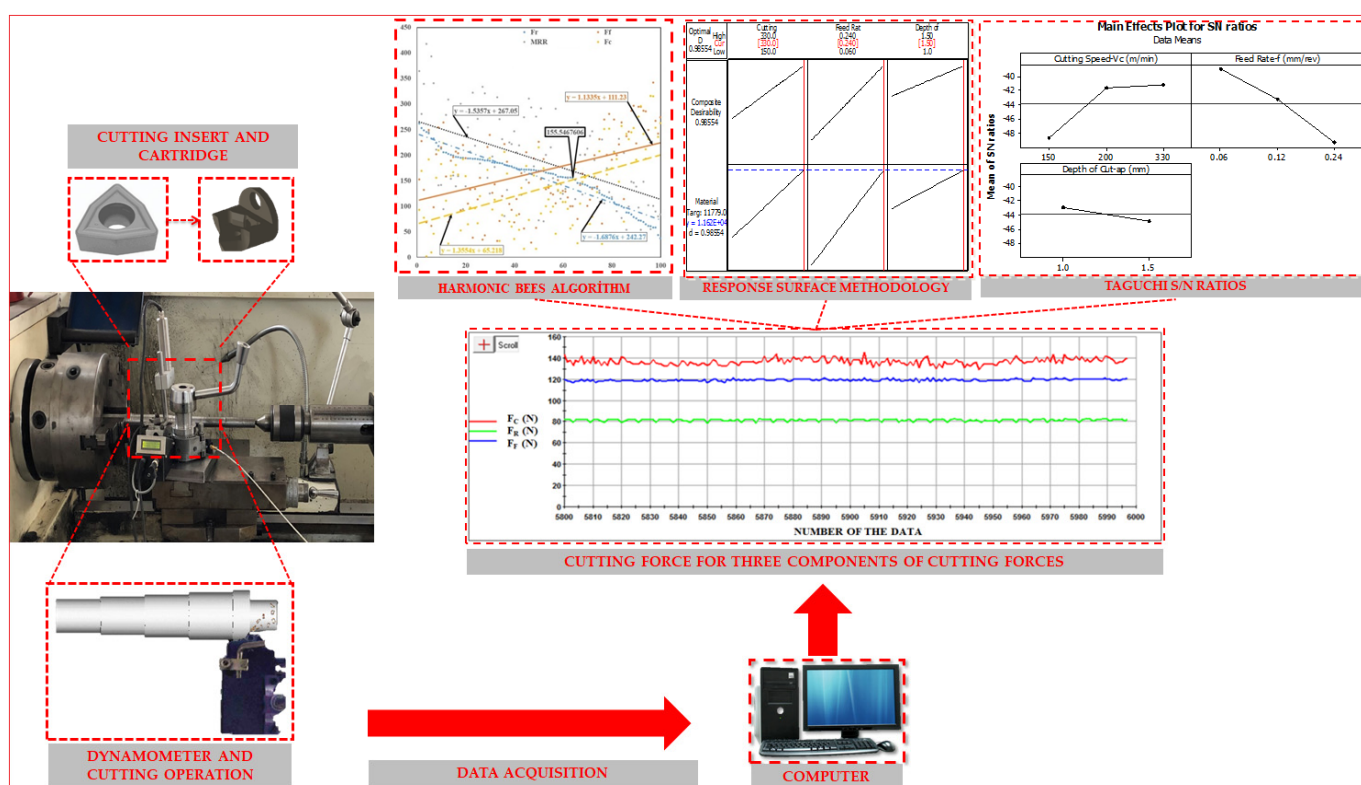


Figure 2. Experimental details [37–39].

2.3. Quadratic Regression Model

Being a statistical modeling technique, quadratic regression defines the correlation between a dependent variable and at least two independent variables. Among the regression models, the second-order regression equation or quadratic regression is popular for prediction in particular [40,41]. In order to provide an improvement in quality engineering, predictive modeling embraces the requirements not only in the economical aspect but also from social and environmental points of view. Therefore, the integration of prediction models has a valuable impact on the sustainability of the process by providing the optimal solutions. Especially in a turning operation, instant changes deteriorate the quality and make prediction difficult. The quadratic regression models generated for the three components of cutting forces and *MRR* were integrated into the *H-ABC* algorithm to check their validity under specific conditions for AISI 5140 steel. The following equations are handled as objective functions in *H-ABC* and *HBA*.

In order to derive the quadratic equations, a treatment equation is described in Equation (1) containing the parameters and error constant.

$$A = f(v_c, f, a_p) + \text{Error} \quad (1)$$

here, A represents the cutting force parameters, and the Equation (1) is transformed into Equation (2), representing the quadratic regression model.

$$A = B_0 + \sum_{i=1}^3 B_i X_i + \sum_{i=1}^3 B_{ii} X_i^2 + \sum_{i < j}^3 B_{ij} X_i X_j \quad (2)$$

where B_0 is constant and B_i , B_{ii} and B_{ij} are linear, square and interaction coefficients, respectively. Due to the number of the degree of freedom, the square value of the depth of cut cannot be estimated by the software. Then, the equation is transformed into its final form:

$$A = B_0 + B_1 \cdot v_c + B_2 \cdot f + B_3 \cdot a_p + B_{11} \cdot v_c^2 + B_{22} \cdot f^2 + B_{12} \cdot v_c \cdot f + B_{23} \cdot f \cdot a_p + B_{13} \cdot a_p \cdot v_c \quad (3)$$

The parameters v_c , f , a_p in these equations are set in a range: cutting speeds $150 < v_c < 330$ m/min, feed rates $0.06 < f < 0.24$ mm/rev and depth of cuts $1 < a_p < 1.5$ mm. For cutting forces, Equations (4)–(6) can be described as follows. According to the quadratic regression model developed, the accuracy of these equations was found to be 93.83%, 81.87% and 89.96% for the F_C , F_F and F_R coefficients. Furthermore, the uncertainties were calculated as 6.17%, 18.13% and 10.04%, respectively. These results were estimated by response surface regression analysis in the Minitab 16 software.

$$F_C = 964.163 - 8.16642 \cdot v_c + 200.219 \cdot f + 79.7426 \cdot a_p + 0.0158733 \cdot v_c^2 + 559.877 \cdot f^2 + 0.597705 \cdot v_c \cdot f - 0.259394 \cdot v_c \cdot a_p + 476.286 \cdot f \cdot a_p \quad (4)$$

$$F_F = 436.921 - 3.75155 \cdot v_c - 132.978 \cdot f + 77.4777 \cdot a_p + 0.00719718 \cdot v_c^2 + 154.090 \cdot f^2 + 1.31582 \cdot v_c \cdot f - 0.148916 \cdot v_c \cdot a_p + 84.4365 \cdot f \cdot a_p \quad (5)$$

$$F_R = 401.779 - 2.50486 \cdot v_c - 112.883 \cdot f - 103.758 \cdot a_p + 0.00389017 \cdot v_c^2 - 387.346 \cdot f^2 + 0.118337 \cdot v_c \cdot f - 0.329519 \cdot v_c \cdot a_p + 328.492 \cdot f \cdot a_p \quad (6)$$

2.4. Harmonic Artificial Bee Colony Algorithm

The harmony search algorithm was inspired by the aesthetic estimation of musical sounds [42,43]. The algorithm evaluates and selects objective function depending on the parameters defined within a range by the operator; likewise, the aesthetic estimation is composed of a set of sounds from instruments played by an operator [44]. The selected value of the objective function is improved in each iteration just as the aesthetic estimation progresses through practice.

The significant step of the harmony search algorithm is the creation of the Harmony Memory (HM), as illustrated in Figure 3. The HM is inspired by a jazz trio composed of a fiddle, saxophone, and keyboard. In a single performance, the instruments produce random sounds (G, D, A), (E, F, D) and (D, G, E) recorded in HM , respectively, as shown in Figure 3. The evaluations of the harmonic sound are sequenced based on quality, e.g., excellent, good, and fair. This evaluation is improved by practicing. In the research paper, the three sounds of instruments are regarded as the three parameters v_c , f , a_p of the objectives: F_C , F_F , F_R , and MRR . The randomly produced parameter values in HM are replaced interchangeably to evaluate objective functions with various values. In this way, the searching method increases the chance of finding global extreme points by evaluating all combinations of randomly produced parameter values in HM . This study integrated the HM into the searching process of the Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) algorithm to increase the chance of finding the global extreme point.

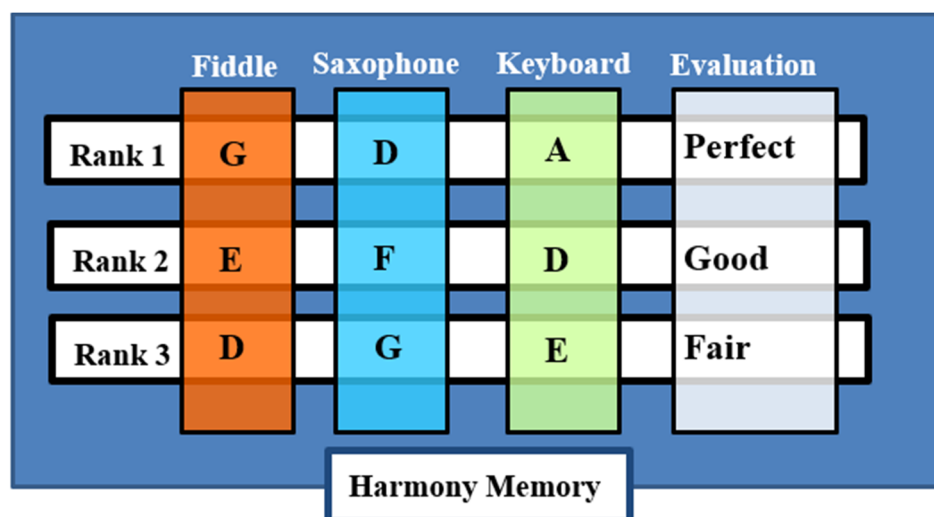


Figure 3. The pattern of Harmony Memory.

The *ABC* algorithm is composed of three significant main steps [45]:

1. Place the employed bees on the food sources in the memory.
2. Place the onlooker bees on the food sources in the memory.
3. Place the scouts in the search area for the discovery of a new food source.

The steps mentioned above are repeated until the defined conditions are met. The objective functions were optimized by using both *HBA* and *H-ABC*. The procedure of *HBA* and *H-ABC* are comparatively shown in Figure 4a,b. The integration is performed into the afore-mentioned three steps, as shown in Figure 4b. The steps are illustrated within different background colors, i.e., green, blue, and brown, respectively. The *H-ABC* was set by using only two parameters: a population that was set to 100 and an iteration that was set to 100. On the other hand, the *HBA* was set by using seven parameters: number of scout bees $n = 60$, number of sites selected out of n visited sites $m = 10$, number of best sites out of m selected sites $e = 4$, number of bees recruited for the other $(m-e)$ selected sites $n_{sp} = 10$, number of bees recruited for best e sites $n_{ep} = 20$, the initial size of patches $n_{gh} = 0.001$, and iterations = 100. The parameter values of the algorithms were defined from the literature [42,46].

The optimization operation was performed for four objective functions: F_C , F_F , F_R and MRR . F_C , F_F and F_R were minimized and MRR was maximized. In this context, the objectives were handled in turn. The Pareto front was obtained from each of the objective functions by using both *H-ABC* and *HBA*. The Pareto front parameters were used to calculate the values of the rest of the objective functions from the optimized one. The values were graphed as shown in Figure 5a–h. The graph was used for the actual selection of the optimal values from the Pareto front. The actual optimal value was selected from the quadrilateral area between the line fits of the objective function results in the graph of the Pareto front.

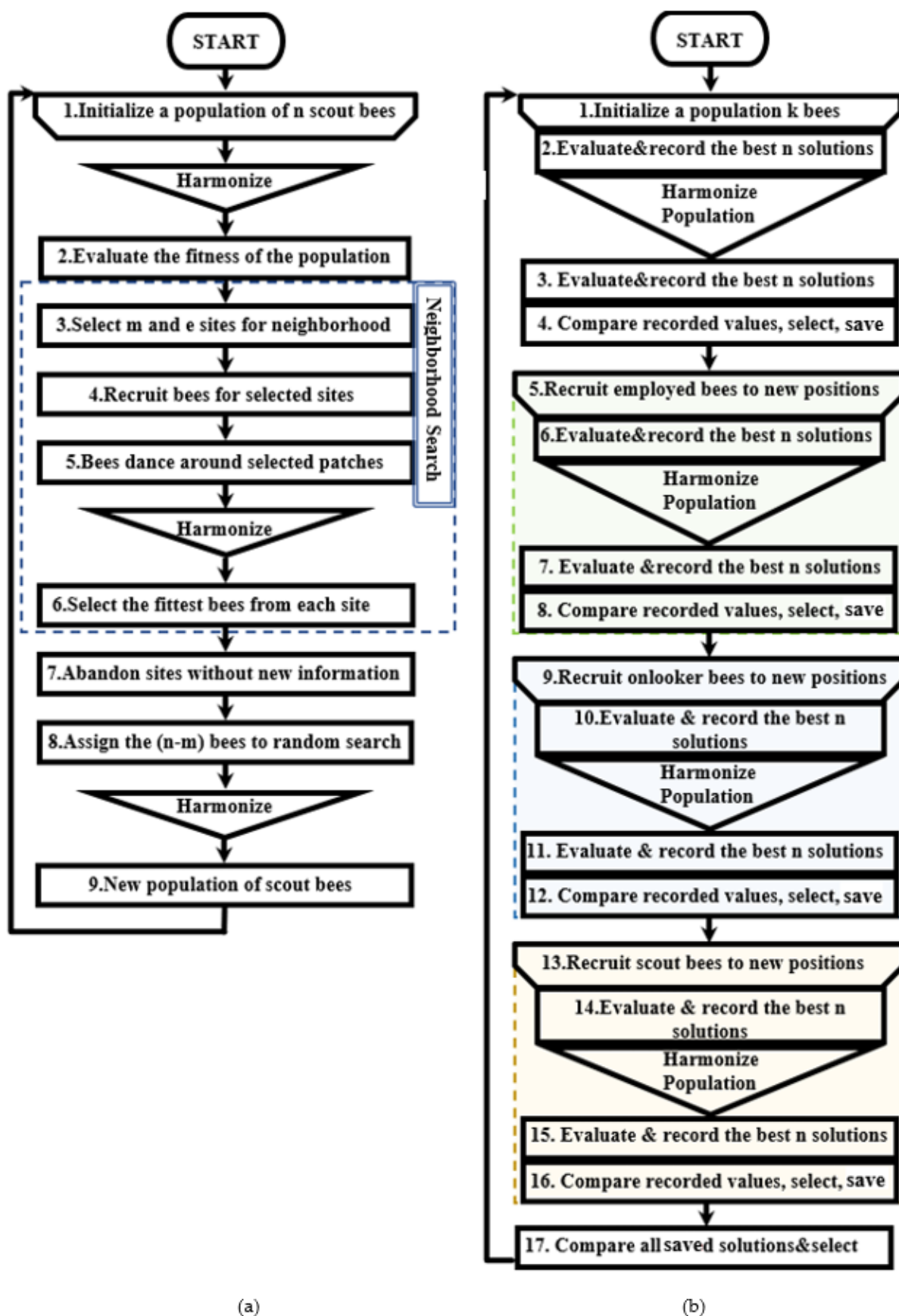


Figure 4. Algorithm procedures: (a) Harmonic Bee Algorithm, (b) Harmonic ABC algorithm.

The Algorithm procedure in Figure 4b is the only kind used as an algorithm to search for the best values of cutting parameters. The procedure starts by producing k number of populations of v_c, f, a_p in a scattered space in the range of design parameters. The algorithm provides a primary selection among the results of HM. Therefore, the first step focuses on a particular space in the range of design parameters. The second step shortens the space of the design parameters to search by using the same method after the HM. Consequently, the third step finds the best of the design parameters in the focused space. However, this is not the complete final solution, because the focused space resulting from the three steps is only one local extreme point. However, the algorithm can save the local extreme and converge to the global extreme point at the end of the iteration. The HM, which is applied for the first time within the ABC algorithm, provides significant sensitivity in the searching operation.

2.5. Taguchi's S/N Ratio Method

Taguchi's approach introduces a design methodology for reduced labor costs with increased efficiency [47–49]. Its main purpose is quality engineering. Taguchi applied the idea of the variability of the material and process to the experimental design phenomenon instead of hypothetical innovations. As such, a new method appeared, which aims at robust and reliable design in manufacturing for better quality and low costs [50,51]. There are numerous applications in engineering, and especially for machining studies, integrating Taguchi [52–55]. This method is available for experimental design, optimization and prediction. Taguchi uses an objective function for the determination of a deviation from the desired value of the response parameters. The response parameter is defined as the measured and dependent variable in the experimental plan. In order to determine the aim of the experiment, Taguchi presents several S/N ratio calculation equations according to the maximization or minimization targets. Two of these equations are listed below:

Smaller is better to minimize the cutting force components:

$$S/N = -10 \log 1/n (\Sigma y^2) \quad (7)$$

Larger is better to maximize the MRR:

$$S/N = -10 \log 1/n (\Sigma (1/y)^2) \quad (8)$$

2.6. Response Surface Methodology

RSM covers mathematical and statistical techniques to provide optimum solutions for a response parameter which constitutes the main purpose of an engineering problem [56]. The method offers to model all parameters in the experimental plan dividing them into dependents and independents. The modeling, analysis and viewing with graphs and tables should be performed step by step in the application. Each independent parameter is arbitrarily included in the model according to the desired response or dependent parameter. As it is being applied to optimization algorithms, the objective function should be consulted to make the response the maximum or minimum. An identical approach is implemented here with the former for the optimization of the responses. The prominent advantage of this method is to provide feasibility for both mono and multiple optimizations. Furthermore, defining the weights and importance bring a clear advantage for practical applications with the determination of the significance of the responses. The broad application field can be implemented with RSM, especially for machining. A variety of researchers selected this method in the open literature [57–59]. Therefore, it is desired to apply this method for the provision of successful, reliable and robust modeling.

3. Results

In the experimental design, three cutting speeds and feed rates along with two depths of cut were used to formulate a full factorial design. This approach promises to obtain the effect of each parameter on the responses, which brings a clear advantage in determining the optimum results. Table 3 includes the design parameters, and the responses belong to 18 experiments. In the context of this topic, three different approaches were applied to the cutting speed, feed rate and depth of cut for the parametric optimization. Respectively, the *H-ABC*, *HBA* Taguchi S/N ratio and *RMS* algorithms were identified and explained in detail.

Table 3. Full factorial experimental design and results.

Exp. Number	Design Parameters			Responses			
	Cutting Speed v_c (m/min)	Feed Rate f (mm/rev)	Depth of Cut a_p (mm)	Material Removal Rate <i>MRR</i> (mm ³ /min)	Tangential Cutting Force F_c (N)	Axial Cutting Force F_f (N)	Radial Cutting Force F_r (N)
1	150	0.06	1	900	167.4	100.85	84.81
2	150	0.12	1	1800	254.28	103.99	87.44
3	150	0.24	1	3600	302.05	107.5	88.03
4	200	0.06	1	1200	68.19	36.45	19.77
5	200	0.12	1	2400	86.2	45.78	25.44
6	200	0.24	1	4800	275.2	135.45	62.57
7	330	0.06	1	1980	55.78	37.44	21.45
8	330	0.12	1	3960	74.38	65.78	31.82
9	330	0.24	1	7920	235.13	89.77	41.11
10	150	0.06	1.5	1350	206.97	132.41	48.07
11	150	0.12	1.5	2700	310.78	167.11	63.59
12	150	0.24	1.5	5400	471.11	184.49	108.5
13	200	0.06	1.5	1800	66.01	58.82	32.44
14	200	0.12	1.5	3600	128.18	61.72	54.66
15	200	0.24	1.5	7200	233.41	87.79	71.11
16	330	0.06	1.5	2970	60.03	49.39	21.55
17	330	0.12	1.5	5940	142.02	78.46	56.88
18	330	0.24	1.5	11880	294.42	152.77	81.79

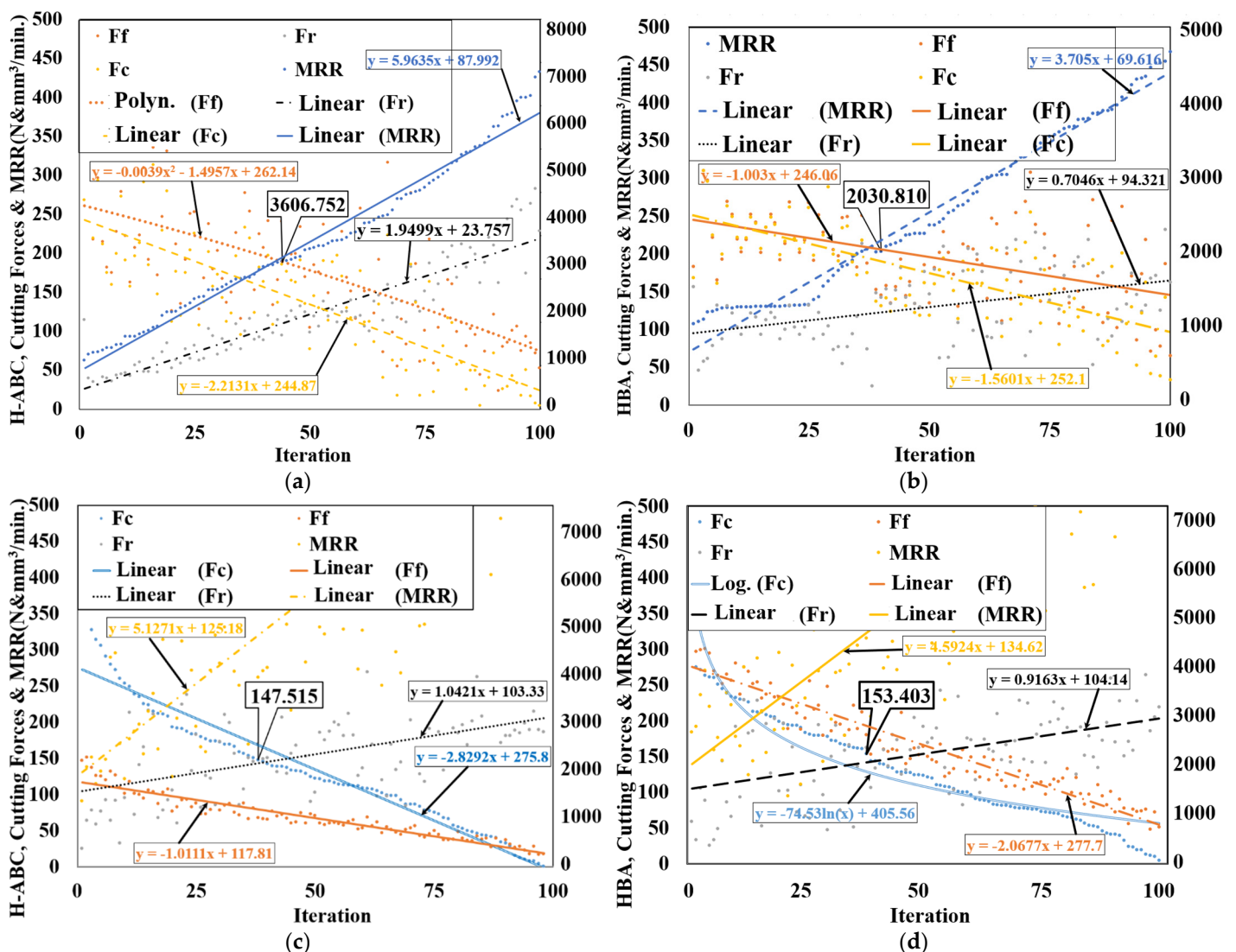
3.1. Optimization with H-ABC and HBA Algorithms

The H-ABC algorithm produces random values for the parameters—cutting speed, feed rate and depth of cut—in the range determined from Table 2. By using the randomly produced parameter values, the objective function for *MRR* given as in Equation (9) is calculated, sequenced, and compared. The biggest n values are selected in each step, as shown in Figure 4b. When the iteration is completed, the selected best values for *MRR* are graphed. Additionally, the parameters for the optimal *MRR* are used to calculate the values of F_c , F_f , F_r in Equations (4)–(6), respectively. The line fit is drawn for the four objective function values as shown in Figure 5a,c,e and g. The line fits compose a quadrilateral area by intersecting with each other. The optimum value of *MRR* is at the top of the quadrilateral area. The objective functions F_c , F_f , and F_r are expected to have the minimum plausible values because the objective function *MRR* is expected to have maximum plausible value. Therefore, the quadrilateral intersection area of the line fits are used to select the plausible maximum value of *MRR* instead of a possible maximum value of the Pareto Front. If the possible maximum value of *MRR* in the Pareto Front were selected, the values of F_c , F_f , F_r would be unrealistic and counterintuitive. The *HBA*

procedure is shown in Figure 4a. The optimal value is determined in the quadrilateral area as in Figure 5b,d,f and h.

$$MRR = 3966.67 - 17.5000 \cdot v_c - 28333.3 \cdot f - 3173.33 \cdot a_p + 1.71857 E - 17 \cdot v_c^2 + 1.80505 E - 11 \cdot f^2 + 125.000 \cdot v_c \cdot f - 14.0000 \cdot v_c \cdot a_p + 22666.7 \cdot f \cdot a_p \quad (9)$$

All of the objective functions are individually optimized by using both H-ABC and HBA. Therefore, mentioning a similar procedure for each of the objective functions is unnecessary. However, there is a different operation step in the optimization of F_c , F_f , and F_R . Because, these objective functions are expected to be minimized, the minimum value of the objective function in the quadrilateral intersection area must be selected as the optimum. H-ABC is used to optimize F_R , as shown in Figure 5e. HBA is also used to optimize F_R , as shown in Figure 5f. Mostly, the line fits of objective function values were drawn in Figure 5f, although the polynomial curve fit of the values of objective function F_R was drawn. Because of this, when it is drawn as a line fit, the quadrilateral intersection area includes no value of F_R . A comparative table of all of the values of the objectives and parameters for these optimal selections was given in Table 2. The optimal values of F_f are shown in Figure 5g,h, which resulted from H-ABC and HBA, respectively. Because the quadrilateral intersection area does not include F_f values when the line fits or polynomial fits are used, the logarithmic curve fitting is preferred, as shown in Figure 5g.



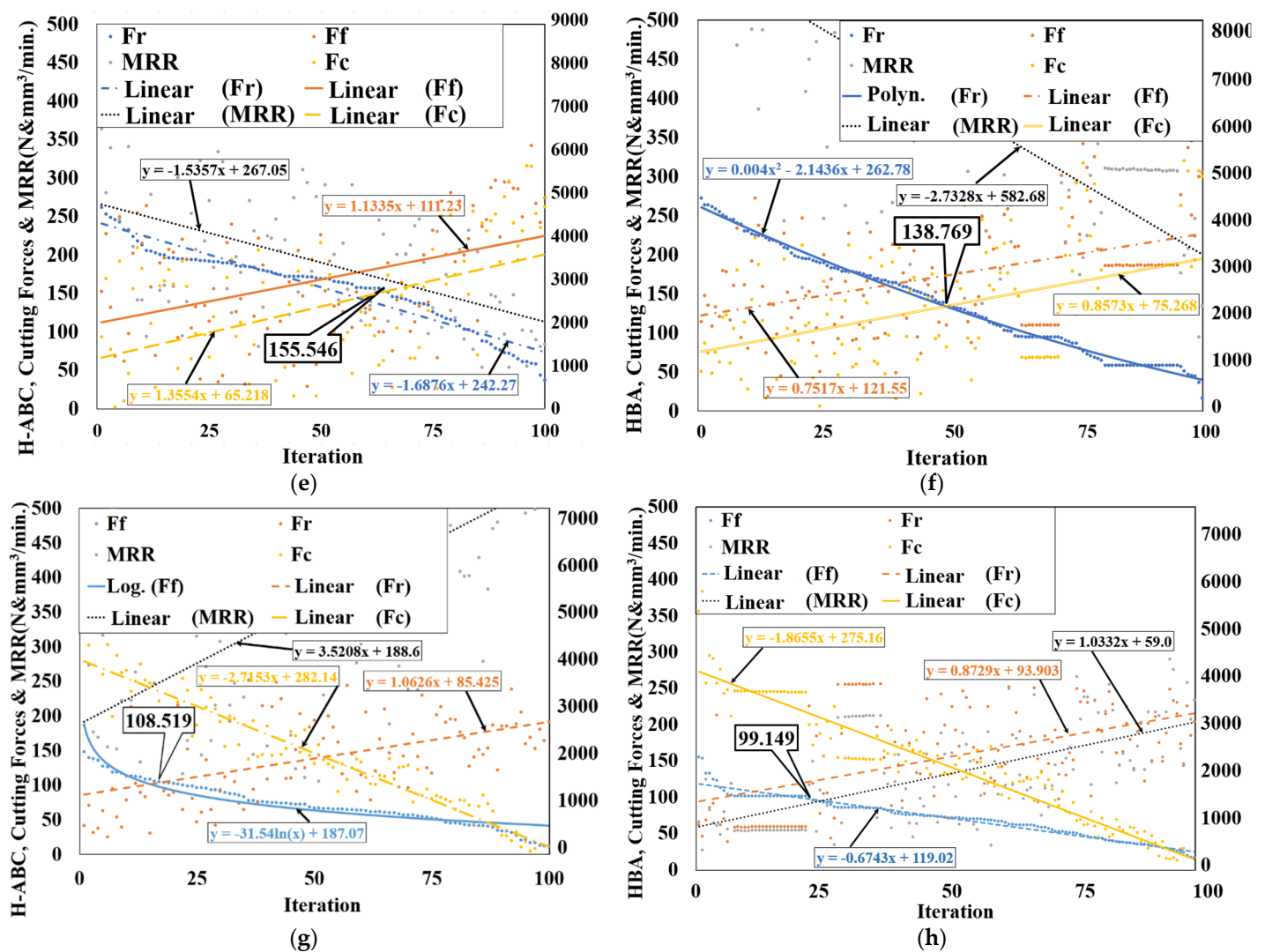


Figure 5. Optimal MRR, F_c , F_f , and F_r values obtained by using H-ABC and HBA algorithms. (a) Optimization of MRR by using H-ABC and (b) by using HBA, (c) optimization of F_c by using H-ABC and (d) by using HBA, (e) optimization of F_r by using H-ABC and (f) by using HBA, and (g) optimization of F_f by using H-ABC and (h) by using HBA.

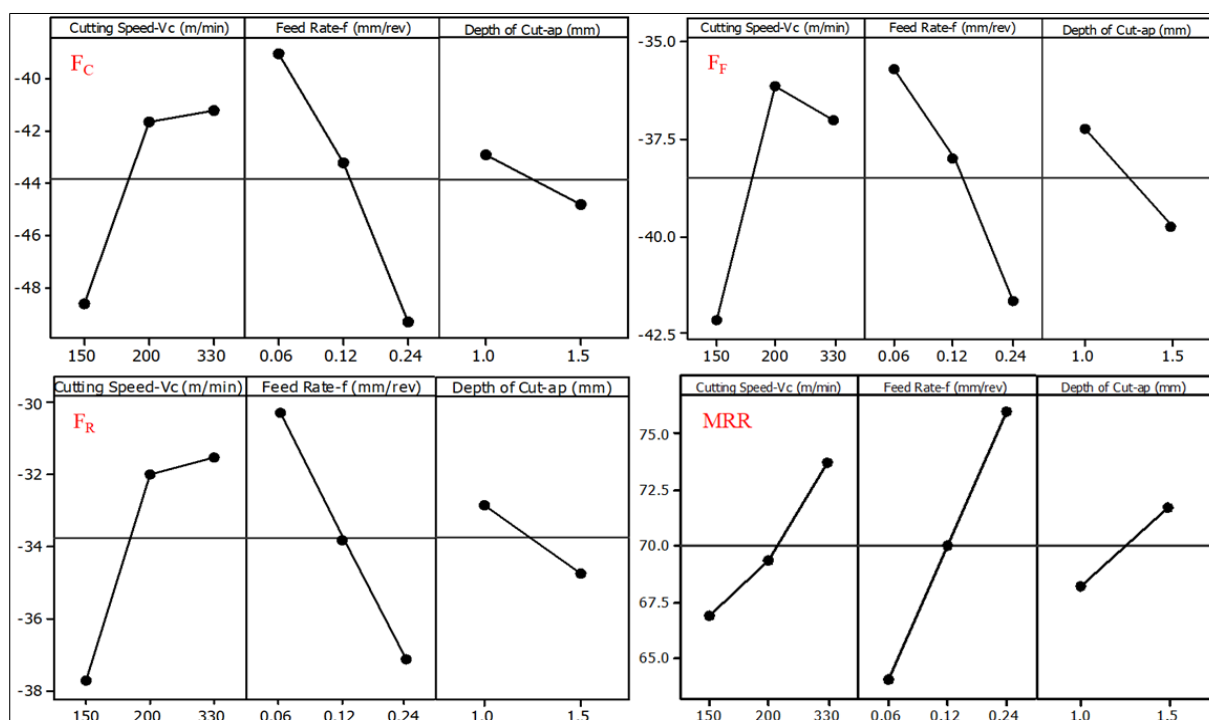
The objective functions are individually optimized in the proposed approach. The algorithms selected the best value for the objective function in each iteration. The selected best values composed a Pareto Front population at the end of the iteration. The Pareto Front of the optimized objective converges to a minimum or maximum value. However, the converged value cannot be selected as the optimum because the problem includes conflicting multiple objective functions. Therefore, all of the objective functions are calculated by using the optimal parameters obtained in each iteration by using the H-ABC or HBA methods. The results of the calculations are taken in the same graph with the optimized objective function. A line fit is then drawn for each of the objective functions. The quadrilateral area formed by intersecting line fits is used to find the optimum of the objective function. When the HM is integrated into the searching steps of the algorithms in Figure 4a,b, the optimization converges upon better solutions. If Table 4 is examined, the most meaningful difference is between the optimal values of MRR resulting from H-ABC or HBA. Therefore, selecting the optimal cutting parameters by using Figure 5a gives the best values. Table 5 represents the optimum results for the HBA and H-ABC methods including the predicted and measured values. The optimal parameters and related responses at these cutting conditions are indicated with their accuracy, respectively. The findings showed that H-ABC optimization is much more effective than HBA in determining the optimum results.

Table 4. The optimization results for HBA and H-ABC.

Algorithms	Optimal Cutting Parameter Values				Objective Functions		
	Cutting speed v_c (m/min)	Feed rate f (mm/rev)	Depth of cut a_p (mm)	Material removal rate MRR (mm ³ /min)	Tangential cutting force F_c (N)	Axial cutting force F_F (N)	Radial cutting force F_R (N)
H-ABC (Calc.)	165	0.1	1.2	3600	113.45	51.75	39.38
H-ABC (Meas.)	165	0.1	1.2	3300	95.75	44.82	28.1
H-ABC (% Acc.)		-		91	84.3	84.6	71.3
HBA (Calc.)	245	0.2	1.1	2030	153.4	99.14	138.7
HBA (Meas.)	245	0.2	1.1	5390	225.78	130.15	58.44
HBA (% Acc.)		-		37.7	68	76.2	42.2

3.2. Optimization with Taguchi S/N Ratio

Taguchi provides the optimum results using the S/N ratio and orthogonal arrays according to an experimental plan. In this study, the “smaller is better” approach was selected for all of the cutting forces, while “larger is better” was chosen for the MRR . The Taguchi-based optimization was carried out using Minitab software in the scope of this study. Figure 6 represents the optimum solutions for the response parameters according to the S/N ratios.

**Figure 6.** Optimal solutions for the response parameters according to the Taguchi method.

It should be noted that the highest value of the S/N ratio shows the optimum cutting parameter for each result. The results indicated that v_c : 330 m/min, f : 0.06 mm/rev, and a_p : 1 mm values need to be selected for F_c and F_R . The F_F component is different from the other two cutting forces with v_c : 200 m/min. For MRR, the Taguchi approach suggested choosing the highest values for all of the parameters, i.e., v_c : 330 m/min, f : 0.24 mm/rev, and a_p : 1.5 mm. There is a distinctive difference between the cutting forces and MRR in that the feed rate and depth of cut influence them oppositely. F_c was found as 55.78 N according to the calculated S/N ratios; the optimum value is shown in the experiment table. The F_F component was found as 45.78 N, which demonstrates the difference between the minimum values 36.45 N with a 20% error rate. The F_R value was obtained as 21.45 N while the minimum value was observed as 19.77 N, which had 8% error rate. The obtained optimal solutions with the Taguchi method exist in the original experimental plan; therefore, there is no need for confirmation experiments.

3.3. Optimization with Response Surface Methodology

The employment of the RSM was carried out using Minitab software for multiple optimizations of the response parameters. It was created as a response surface design, and the analysis of this design was performed using analysis of variance. In this analysis process, cross-interaction between parameters was considered. In order to evaluate the parameters as interactive, the optimization approach is listed in Table 5. While building the models, toward the mechanism of turning and the objective of the study, the cutting forces were minimized and the MRR was maximized. The lower and upper values belonging to each parameter were selected from the results table and the target value was assigned according to the objective function. For a clear definition of the optimized parameters, the weight and importance values were determined as 1. Applying the mentioned specifications, the predicted values with their desirability are indicated. For multiple optimizations, v_c : 280 m/min, f : 0.18 mm/rev, and a_p : 1 mm were found as the optimum solutions. Remarkably, the multiple optimization approach reduces the desirability of each cutting force parameter and MRR, especially. The composite desirability here is calculated by the following formula:

$$(d_1 \times d_2 \times d_3 \times d_4)^{1/n*} \quad (10)$$

Here, d_{1-4} represents the desirability of each individual parameter, and n is the signature of the number of parameters.

Table 5. Response surface methodology parameter design and predicted responses for both the mono and multiple optimizations.

Parameter	Goal	Lower value	Target value	Upper value	Weight/Importance	Predicted value	Desirability (%)
Material removal rate (mm ³ /min)	Max.	900	900	11880	1	5129.18	38.5
Tangential cutting force(N)	Min.	55.78	55.78	471.11	1	100.57	89.2
Axial cutting force(N)	Min.	36.45	36.45	184.49	1	49.45	91.2
Radial cutting force(N)	Min.	19.77	19.77	108.5	1	26.31	92.6
Desirability				-			73.4

The possibility of applying both mono and multiple optimizations provides an extended point of view for the producer and researcher. Because machining has a variety of parameters and customers have several demands, these various options to optimize the

responses are beneficial in different ways. Therefore, it is possible to present different advantages to meet the expectations. In Table 6, multiple optimization results for selected responses are demonstrated as a list. First, the predicted values with RSM and their confirmed experimental results are given. The difference between them is calculated and identified with accuracy and error rates. Then, the optimum values for each parameter obtained from the experiment table are listed and their error rates are also calculated. The results show that high accuracy can be obtained via RSM in multiple optimizations for the MRR and F_R parameters, and the proximity of these results to the optimum values is satisfying. It was decided that using this method is reliable, considering all of the responses without looking at the partial high error rates for tangential and axial cutting forces.

Table 6. The optimization results for RSM.

Algorithms	Optimal Cutting Parameter Values			Objective Functions			
	Cutting speed v_c (m/min)	Feed rate f (mm/rev)	Depth of cut ap (mm)	Material removal rate MRR (mm ³ /min)	Tangential cutting force F_c (N)	Axial cutting force F_f (N)	Radial cutting force F_r (N)
RSM-Mult. (Calc.)	280	0.18	1	5129.18	100.57	49.45	26.31
RSM-Mult. (Meas.)	280	0.18	1	5040	108.63	41.22	32.84
RSM-Mult. (% Acc.)		-		98.3	92.6	83.4	80.2

4. Discussion

The Taguchi method is widely used in engineering applications. Because Taguchi applies a guaranteed design approach, high-quality solutions and reliable optimization can be obtained. The only drawback of Taguchi is the lack of multiple optimization options. RSM is also a highly reliable technique practice for mono and multiple optimizations, which are popular in the field of machining. On the other hand, nature-inspired algorithms develop and apply optimization procedures that need to be integrated and experienced many times in order to validate their competence. The existence of the widespread applications of traditional methods gives researchers different points of view in order to obtain the best choices in the experiments. However, the new generation of optimization methods is hard to compare within itself and with other methods. Especially for nature-inspired algorithms, they are highly available for development because the structure is based on the observation of natural events. It is recommended that these methods should be tried for different types of machining studies.

Table 7 includes the optimum conditions, the desirability of each response parameter and their total desirability for the Taguchi, RSM, HBA and H-ABC algorithms, respectively. All of the optimized solutions were evaluated and compared with the predicted values calculated in the previous sections. In Table 7, we discuss their total effectiveness in optimizing the cutting force components and MRR at the same time. For the calculation of the provided values, the maximum and minimum values in the experimental table are regarded as the references in order to determine desirability. After calculating each desirability function belonging to the response parameters, the total desirability is found. Taguchi's approach provided three optimum conditions, while the others served one solution. As such, six different optimized parameter series were identified. Accordingly, individual and composite desirability values are achieved, because the RSM has the most accurate composite desirability (72.1%), followed by the H-ABC

algorithm (64%). For the individual success of the responses under these two methods, *H-ABC* seems more effective to obtain the optimum cutting forces; however, the *RSM* is much better for the acquisition of the maximum *MRR*. In order to determine the optimal solution, this extended approach provides a perspective in manufacturing. Except for this, other methods may provide excellent solutions for specified cutting force/s, but which are insufficient for composite desirability. The Pareto frontiers of the parameters for different types of optimization methods are shown in Figure 7. The findings also confirm the calculated results, as explained and demonstrated before in the paper.

Table 7. The optimization results for all of the methods.

Algorithms	Optimal Cutting Parameter Values				The Desirability of Objective Functions			
	Cutting Speed v_c (m/min)	Feed Rate f (mm/rev)	Depth of Cut a_p (mm)	Material Removal Rate <i>MRR</i> (mm ³ /min)	Tangential Cutting Force F_c (%)	Axial Cutting Force F_f (%)	Radial Cutting Force F_r (%)	Composite Desirability (%)
Taguchi	330	0.06	1	9.8	99.3	37.44	98.1	43.4
Taguchi	200	0.06	1	2.7	97	100	100	40.2
Taguchi	330	0.24	1.5	100	42.5	21.4	30.1	40.6
<i>RSM</i>	280	0.18	1	37.7	87.2	96.7	85.2	72.1
<i>HBA</i>	245	0.2	1.1	40.8	59	36.7	56.4	47.2
<i>H-ABC</i>	165	0.1	1.2	21.8	90.3	94.3	90.6	64

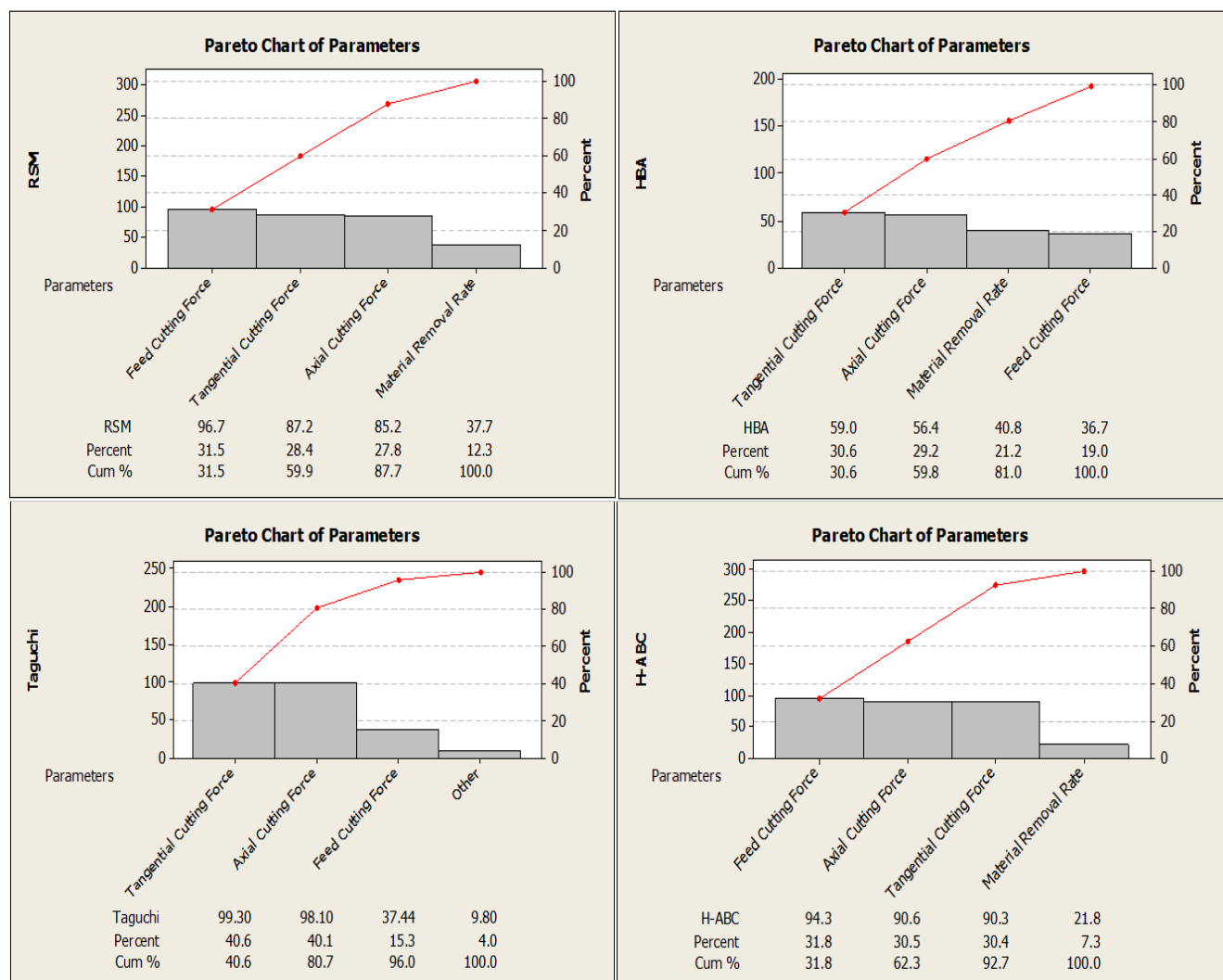


Figure 7. Pareto frontiers of the calculated results for the different optimization methods.

5. Conclusions

Optimization is one of the important approaches to solve engineering problems, and it brings many advantages when an approach is accurately modified and integrated. The main contribution of the optimization approach is bringing productivity with a reduction in costs. As a result, each parameter can be optimized for efficient manufacturing with minimal errors in less time. To this end, it is significant to work under cutting conditions determined for the sustainability of the manufacturing chain. In the context of this study, it is desirable to present different approaches such as RSM, Taguchi S/N ratio, H-ABC, and HBA algorithms for the comparison of their success in parametric optimization. The integration of nature-inspired algorithms into machining operations for the optimization process is rarely seen in the open literature. Here, for the first time, optimization approaches were compared for MRR and cutting forces. In addition to the comparison of different types of optimization methods, the newly developed H-ABC algorithm was also adopted for turning operations. From the findings of the study, the following inferences can be made:

1. Although traditional methods such as Taguchi and RSM provided reliable optimum results in the past, new methods should be applied to turning operations and related academic studies in order to understand their capabilities.
2. The complexity of the machining operations makes it hard to reach optimal solutions for cutting parameters. Therefore, it is very important to obtain the best results for improved machining quality. However, momentary alterations due to vibrations and tool wear, etc., usually lead to underperformance relative to the purposed performance criteria. The main aim here was to observe which optimization approach provides the best solution in terms of cutting forces. We expected to obtain limited results because MRR and cutting forces require opposite levels of cutting parameters. If one approach is aimed purely at MRR or cutting forces, higher accuracy can be determined.
3. Taguchi presents absolute solutions concerned with the experimental plan. In this way, the optimized parameters and results can be found without additional experiments. Because the method provides only individual optimization, it is not possible to observe the interactive solutions. Thus, Taguchi explored the experimental lines which lead to reduced error rates in the predicted response parameters, such as F_C and MRR (0%), F_F (20%), F_R (8%).
4. RSM gives multiple optimization results at intermediate values which require further confirmation experiments. According to the results, $v_c = 280$ m/min, $f = 0.18$ mm/rev, and $a_p = 1$ mm values were determined as the optimum solution by RSM. An additional experiment was carried out under these cutting conditions, which exhibited the high accuracy (80.2–98.3%) and validity of the model.
5. The comparison of the two nature-inspired algorithms demonstrated that the newly developed H-ABC showed preferable results compared to the HBA algorithm. The F_C , F_F and MRR parameters were obtained with high accuracy (91%, 84.3% and 84.6%), and F_R was achieved within an acceptable error rate (28.7%). The HBA algorithm indicated low accuracy for all of the response parameters.
6. In order to compare the four optimization methods and provide a clear discussion about their success, the individual and composite desirability of each method for F_C , MRR , F_F , and F_R were calculated. Accordingly, RSM and H-ABC provide higher composite desirability with 72.1% and 64%, respectively, compared to Taguchi (40.2–43.4%) and HBA (47.2%). Because RSM and H-ABC prove the validity with additional experiments, good desirability ratios make them useful for simultaneous optimization.

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Nomenclature

F_c	Tangential cutting force
F_f	Axial cutting force
F_r	Radial cutting force
S/N	Taguchi signal-to-noise ratio
HBA	Harmonic bee algorithm
H-ABC	Harmonic artificial bee colony algorithm
RSM	Response surface methodology

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